

WASHINGTON, D. C.

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"Undoubtedly the most important measure which I shall bring to your consideration, is the reformation of the present system of public instruction in the State. It has been frequently stated, education is the cheapest of nations, and the permanence of republican institutions depends upon the enlightenment of their citizens; you have but little security for the prosperity and happiness of your country, if you neglect the education of your youth. Education has been provided by the Legislature but for one class of the citizens of the State, which is the wealthy class. For the middle and poorer classes of society it has done nothing, and no organized system has been adopted for that purpose. You have appropriated twenty-five thousand dollars annually to free schools, and under the present system of applying it, that liberality is really the profusion of the prodigal, rather than the judicious frugality of the prudent. The few who are educated, at public expense in an excellent and truly useful institution, the Arsenal and Citadel Academies, form the most the only exception to the truth of this statement. Ten years ago, twenty thousand adults, besides children, were unable to read or write. It is now estimated that the free school system dispelled any of this ignorance. And there are any reasonable cause to be entertained that the number has increased since that period. Are generations to come and go, and still see no improvement in the State? Is the State to remain a portion of your population? If no change is effected, with increasing commerce, with 1,300 miles of railroad, with your machinery, with the great numbers of mechanics, and with your merchants, engineers, and mechanics, and your farmers?"

Mr. Tucker, the author of the bill for the improvement of the free school system, made a speech which was warmly commended. Mr. Sullivan thought Mr. Tucker had suggested in his plan "the introduction of foreign (Northern) systems into the State, against which he earnestly protested." The subject was finally laid on the table.

The Carolina Spartan says:

"We are for educating the masses, and in fact the State of South Carolina is paying money for it, upon a system which shall extend the privilege to all. No other system will suit us—no other will answer the purpose."

Some excitement was manifested by the mechanics in South Carolina by some derogatory remarks in an address recently delivered in the city of Charleston, by Wm. B. Taber, Esq., editor of the *Charleston Mercury*. The first says:

"I heard Mr. Taber's graduating speech some years ago, and was delighted with it. I felt that I had found a man who was not a hypocrite, but a man who was sincere, and I must confess that never before has it fallen to my lot (and I say it with sorrow) to listen to such a farang of insensibility, ignorance, and tyranny, as was embodied in his speech. He was worthy of the daguer of Europe, and the iron rule of a feudal baron. The whole speech was not only against human liberty, but in opposition to republicanism, to civilization, to the spirit of the age. In order to show the mischief of education, he made an address to the mechanics of the North. Surely, Mr. Taber has never been in the Northern States, and has adopted all the slang of those States, and has been educated in the North, and money and enjoy the richness of the North, and return home suffering to despise the North. They have more wealth in the Northern States, more education, more literature, more refinement, more religion, with much greater improvement and progress in everything, than we have at the South. Mr. Taber to the contrary notwithstanding. And in my opinion, it is owing mainly to the education of the people."

This notice of Mr. Taber's address called forth a note from him to the editor of the *Patriot*, characterizing his remarks as an assault, "highly offensive and unjustifiable." The editor of the *Patriot* replied, that the address was public, and contained principles and arguments extremely objectionable to all his [his] countrymen, and that his assault was on Mr. T.'s arguments and conclusions, and not on him personally. Whereupon Mr. Taber felt constrained to challenge the editor of the *Patriot* to fight a duel, which, as he had said nothing impugning Mr. T.'s honor or character, he refused to do.

Mr. Taber subsequently published a card, in which he stated that he had published his address was delivered without malice, "that he was an Athenian Democrat and the universal enlightenment which prevailed among the whole body of the citizens, the basis of all his remarks, and distinctly recognized the fact that the education of the people was essential to republicanism. He holds no such opinion as that the State should exclude a particular class, to the exclusion of others; but he believes it to be especially the duty of free government to instruct the citizen, simply because he is a citizen, irrespective of his social position. His comments upon the common-school system were not directed against popular education, but simply against the New England system, which he believed to be the cause of the South's poverty. He said that he had no intention of contributing to a thorough education of the people, but that he had intended to show the nation of the subject, so that our State, in adopting a system for her own use, might be able to avoid what was evil."

All this digression in the right direction. If it be true, as the New Orleans *Crescent* asserts, that South Carolina "exports her two great staples, cotton and political science, and consumes less of either than other people," we may conclude that a better day is dawning for the masses of her people, and that general intelligence, property, and happiness will some day be the portion of all within her borders.

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